EUROPE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1866. There are rumors here to-day that another manifesto se about to be issued to the different diplomatic representatives of the Empire.

TREMENDOUS BATTLE IN CANDIA-REPULSE OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1866. Reports have been received here from Candia stating that, after four days' heavy fighting, the Christian forces had repulsed the Turkish army.

AUSTRIA.

PROBABLE APPOINTMENT OF BARON VON BEUST. VIENNA, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1866. The Vienna Presse of to-day says that Baron Von

CLARENDON HLL. LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1866. Lord Clarendon is seriously ill.

Houst is very likely to be the Foreign Minister.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVAL OUT.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 23 .- The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LIV ERPOOL COTTON MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 23, noon.-The Cotton market is firm and quiet; the sales to-day have been 8,000 bules.

iddling Uplands are quoted at 15id. LIVERPOOL BREADSTOPPS MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23, noon-The Breadstuffs market is firmer Flour and Wheat are tending upward and Corn has advanced

to 31/3 for Mixed Western. LIVERPOOT, Oct. 23-Evening.-The market for Lard is in

LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, Oct. 23, noon-The London Money market is firmer

Consols for money, 894. LONDON. Oct. 23-Evening.—The Money market is quiet.

AMERICAN SECURITIES. The following are the opening prices of American securities Bries, 502; Illinois Centrals, 781; U. S. Five-Twenties, 69. The following are the closing prices of American securities

Rries, 504; Illinois Centrals, 784; United States Five-Twen

BY STEAMSHIP. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS-THE CONCLUDING MEETING-THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS-SPEECH OF MR. DUDLEY FIELD.

MRETING—THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS—SPEECH OF MR. DUBLEY FIELD.

The concluding meeting of members and associates was held at 1 o'clock on Monday, the 10th October, in the Civil Court, the President (the Earl of Shaftesbury) in the chair.

Mr. Hastings read the report of the Council, which gave a resume of the proceedings of the several departments. The Council had much pleasure in congratulating the Association on the success of the tenth annual meeting. The number of members and associates present had been 1.215. The papers and discussions had been more than ordinarily valuable and interesting. It was hoped that the interest of the Association would be quickened by such interesting meetings as that of the workingmen, in questions affecting the condition of the masses; and, with a view to their dispassionate consideration, the Council hoped to adopt in future some plan by which workingmen may be submitted in greater numbers to the discussions. The Council hoped that the existing law for enforcing contracts between masters and servants may be submitted in greater numbers to the discussions. The Council hoped that the existing law for enforcing contracts between masters and servants may be submitted in greater numbers to the discussions. The Council hoped that the existing law for enforcing contracts between masters and servants may be submitted in greater of the Association with the Association with this had been deconsideration the Council had resolved to accede to the suggestion thrown out by Mr. Edgar. After the consideration the Council had resolved to accede to the suggestion thrown out by Mr. D. Dudley Field that this Association might make a commencement in the great work of promulgating a code of international law, and they had appointed a counsite to present the outlines. at in the great work of promulgating a code of international, and they had appointed a committee to prepare the outlines code by the paxt annual meeting. The discussion as to the inethod of reducing the law of England to a compendions a indicated a strong feeling on the part of the section that e should a strong feeling on the part of the section that e should a work and coordance with the contains the Council had involved that will mree upon the Government the immediate appoint to far avoid commission, or such other steps as might be calculated to lead to the carry anoption of the most practand efficient method. The subject of bribery at elections brought before the notice of the Association. Various slies were proposed; but the Council leaned to the opinion the crime of electoral confusion, which would affix to the measure of Pehal legislation, which would affix to the se, especially as against the person corrupting, the social adation it deserved. They had accepted on behalf of the colation, and invintion from the Town Council of Belfast to their eleventh annual meeting in that city, in September, and they hoped they might them be able to expect the second of the past to their eleventh annual meeting in that city, in September, and they hoped they might them be able to expect the second of the second of the past the person corrupting the social and the properties of the past the person corrupting the social adation it deserved.

Aindness they had received in Manohester and to the local sections.

The President said in all the places the Association had visited the members had been received with courtesy and kindiess; but he doubted whether in any town zeal had been shown which surpassed the zeal manifested in Manchester. [Hear, hear]. Their thanks were due above all to the local secretaries, the local committees, the local functionaries, and to the press. He wished to express their deep satisfaction of the manner in which they had been received by the people—the industrial population. [Hear, hear, and applause]. Every one must have been gratified at their demeanor, not only at meetings but in the streets. They had shown hospitality and kindness according to their means, which had gone closely to his heart. He was sure those who were present at the great meeting on Friday might say they had seldom seen a spectacle so closely approaching to the sublime souls, beaming with intelligence and collection of immortal souls, beaming with intelligence and good humor, kindness and respect, coming to be instructed with a full intention of turning what they learned to the advancement of their position, to the benefit of their families, and to the good of their country. (Applause). He trusted the time would come when they would cease to desire sympathy, which was the grand principle which ought to pervade society. (Applause). He thought he was not going too far in assuming that all the members of that Association shared his feelings in this matter them, hear? and he hoped the working classes entertained the same feeling toward them. desire sympathy, which was the grand principle which ought to pervade society. (Applause). He thought by was not going too far in assuming that all the members of that Association shared his feelings in this matter them, heart, and he hoped the working classes entertained the same feeling toward them. They had common interests common duties and a common websers, and what they emposely desired was a participation in each other's secial and moral welfare. Mr. Herbert Philips proposed a vote of thanks to the President of the Association, the presidents of departments and sub-sections; and said there had been shown toward Lord Shartesbury by the lowest grade of the population of this city a feeling which he could not describe in any other terms than as one of personal affection. [Applause]. And to the other classes His Lordship's presence here as President of the Congress had been most no send the admirable ability and fact with which Lord Shartesbury had precided over that meeting of the Association while the could not express the sense of the admirable ability and fact with which Lord Shartesbury had precided over that meeting of the Association. His Lordship's house was not mknown in his country. To an illustrious member of that house, England as well America owed that great measure of freedom, the Habens Corpus Act, passed in the time of Charles the Hid. (Applause). They could never forget that in the stormy period of English history, when there was need of hiving deeper still the foundations of individual freedom. Lord Shaftesbury allostrious predecessor came forward, and laid the foundations so deep that mabsequent generations had only had to build upon them for the protection of themselves. And wherever the English race, had gone, in both the Americas, to the great Australian lands, as well as in England, the Habeas Corpus Act had proved the decessor came forward, and laid the foundations so deep that subsequent generations had only had to build upon them for the protection of themselves. And wherever the English race had gone in both the Americas, in the great Australian lands, as well as in England the Habeas Corpus Act had proved the security of individual freedom, and the foundation upon which the dignity, Independence and happiness of the individual had rested. [Applause]. All he need say was that Lord Shafteslarry was an limstrious descendant of an illustrious predecessor. [Applause] He was sorry to say that this Association was peculiar to this country, for they had none such, except a congress which met a year or two ago in Bouton. This association was a product of the English mind, as developed in the inneteenth century, and it owed its existence, he believed, to Mr. Hastings, who was justly styled its foundar, and as such, was catified to the thank of both Englishmen and Americans. [Applause]. The idea was a great one—the bringing together of mon of nistinction in all departments for the purpose of conterring with each other. for reconciling differences and agreeting upon something which they could advise an authoritative body to adopt. It was, in fact, a sort of airvisory Parliament ['hear hear,' and applause], to which nobody was elected but to which hevery man who had an aidea to express was welcome, and might find means of giving it effect. [Applause]. The resolution was passed. The President, in returning thanks, said see was giad she motion had been amported by Mr. Bealley Field, former an occasion like that he thought when an emineat man came from the other side of the waster and represented that great principle of peace was now abroad, sud that we should hear no more of dissensions between American and England. [Applause]. The Hon. G. Demmin, Mr. P., as Preaddent of the Jurisprudence Department, also acknowledged the vote, and said since the meeting in London in 1862 associations similar to this had been formed in Belgiam and Spai

POLITICAL PERSONERS—TREATMENT OF THE PENSANS.

enghi not to be treated in the same way as ordinary oriminals. He next alleded to the treatment of political prisoners in England during the present sentury, referring to the cases of Leigh Hunt, Ernest Jones, O'Connell, Smith O'Brien, and Mitchell, Mr. Hennessey strongly condemned the course which had been pursued in the case of the political prisoners who had been convicted during the post year in Ireland. In all respects they were treated like ordinary ortainals; they were heavily ironed, had their hair eropped, clothed in prison dress, and subject to the separate system. This was not done in the case of these whose names he had mentioned. He gave instances of secreity at Monnt Joy Frison, at Pentenville, and at Portland; and concluded by contrasting the treatment which had been now adopted with that pursued by the late Government of Naples. In that place political prisoners were permitted to wear their own clothes, had books writing materials, and other things. Such treatment as that which was now being inflicted by the English Government was worse than that which had been the custom in any part of the world for some time. In his opinion it was only calculated to spread dissatisfaction in every part of Ireland, and generally to cause the worst-effect. Such interest was taken in Mr. Hennessey's address that the meeting voted him alonger time than usual in which to continue it. Mr. James Aytoun commenced the discussion. He said that he was in Ireland during the recent trials, and found that the Fenian prisoners were highly respectable in their private relations. He (as a Scotchman) denied that they which to continue it. Mr. James Aytoun commenced the discussion of the sentences which had been passed by the judges. The sentences, which were strocking to severy, were due to the judges themselves, and, he was sorry to say, caused a chuckle of satisfaction among that class which was opposed to these unfortunate political and Catholic prisoners. Major O'Reilly, M. P., and other gentlemen having spoken, Mr. Mensor,

THE CANDIAN INSURRECTION-TERRIBLE FIGHTING BETWEEN THE TURKS AND THE CHRISTIANS-BRAVE CONDUCT OF THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS-DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

DEFEAT OF THE TORMO.

To the Editor of The Star.

SIR: I beg to hand you herewith a translation of a detailed report of the battles that have taken place at Vrysais of Apokorona, sent to the Greek press by a correspondent from the Candian army. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

J. DEMETRACOPULO.

No. 45 Grove-st., Liverpool, Oct. 8.

No. 45 Grove-st., Liverpool, Oct. 8.

"Vrysals, a place in Apokorona, is a hill, the north and east of which is protected and well watered by rivers and springs. Its hight is about 50 metres, and it is environed by bushes, timber, and olive trees. The south and west are less inclining, and are covered with olive trees, terminating in a small, low valley, which is surrounded by hillocks.

"In this place Liva Pasha encamped with an army of 4,000 men, including some of the untives; ill-treated, robbed and imprisoned all he could lay hands on exposed many for whole hours to the scorching rays of the sim; broke into and pillaged their houses, and thus placed the honor and existence, as well as the property of the inhabitants, entirely at the mercy of his soldiery, not withstanding his solemn promise and peaceful declaration.

declaration.

"The inhabitants of this dristrict, and that of Sfakle, who winessed all the above outrages, after declaring the abolition of Turkish authority and their union to the mother country. Greece, resolved to attack the enemy, and therefore some of them went in a body and took possession of the posts by which the Turks were receiving their refeaforcements and provisions from Canez: another party laving surrounded the Turkish camp, succeeded in stopping their supplies of water, and besieged them very closely. Meanwhile, on Sunday by the 28th (10th ult), two corps of soldlers were advancing from Colyvais with provisions; they were tree at a place called Vames by the acast guard of Christians, who, though only seventy in number, fell upon them instabilly. In half an hour there came to their aid eighty more out of those besieging the enemy at Vryais, while a corps of the latter proceeded against them to facilitate the passage of the two first, said the greatest part of the Greeks pursued them. So a flight has taken place between the three Turkish corps and our men not exceeding 300—a hard fight in which they defeated, routed, and chased the enemy. There fell Rissan Rey, Badris, the most distinguished in that province, a few officers, and wore than 400 solders; 2's were taken prisoners, and are kept to be exchanged with some of ours they have in prison. From our part, incredible to be said, three were killed and io slightly wounded. A great quantity of sminuntion fell into our hands. During the battle the women of Kefala displayed heroism and devetion equal to that of the ancient Spartan ladies, bringing to Christians water, bread choese, and grapes, and still more encouraging and blessing them in the same manner, as we are informed, the women of Seliuss have done.

The next day, 22th—11 ult., our peasants, leaving guards in the above-maned places, descended to the genmy a camp, be-

oread, cheese, and gropes, and still more encouraging and deesting them, in the same manner, as we are informed, the women of Schines have done.

The next day, 22th—11 uit, our peasants, leaving guards in the above-named places, descended to the enemy's camp, beginging it and preventing their obtaining water. The enemy commenced cannonading and bombarding them, and the fire was sustained for six hours, up to 2 ft m. when the Turkish Governor proposed a suspension of arms, agreeding to quit next morning. The proposition was accepted and they were thought to take water, but during the night of the 20th, between 11 and 16, freeted he's re-coults and in the morning while feigning negotiations to depart by noon, he was fortifying his position. By lefters from Canach to the Governor, intercepted by our men, we learned that refaforcements would reach hum by Thursday next; so, as the army did not leave at the appointed time, the siege was reopened and pushed very close, and the fire was poured down from both sides on the chemy, and desporate lighting took place unequaled by any other within the memory of our oblest men. Our pensants successively attacked the triple ramparts of the enemy and lought like regular European soldiers, thrice leaping over the ramparts. They rushed as far as the tents of the enemy—not only armed men, but youths, some with pikes, breaking the enemy a heads; others seizing with one hand the enemy from the north-roat also, and setting fire to the surrounding trees, rushed in upon the camp, where the desperate Alash alash if was beard, mingled with the rother of the announ. Then full the first martyr, the here Demertius Nerautal Captain from the rillings Proverma, and Giyntonamolis, from Askifo who

conflict, with his sword in above to the guiss was consistent was exhausted, but the fire of the guiss was consistent was exhausted. Two of our men, as above immed with great fury waith durit. Two of our men, as above mentioned, were killed, and 10 veryled. The loss of the mentioned were killed, and 10 veryled. The loss of the found in which were more than 250 corpues. Early the linear morning a measuring was sent from the Turkish camp, asking written terms that we should allow them to depart for a consider, and the army, hungry end discussed, left, absuncting it is deaire, and the army, hungry end discussed, left, absuncting it is deaire, and the army, hungry end discussed, left, absuncting it is tents buggage, kettles. &c., effer the keekings of ten hostless in accepted relaxes. But there again they are besieged by of an accepted relaxes. But there again they are besieged by of an accepted relaxes. But there again they are besieged by one occapte for them but by sea.

To the General Assembly of the Cretans and to the Chiess and the arms at Apokorena, ip propose to you to let use this day rother in safety to Calivais, leaving behind all provisions and bargage that I cannot earry with me.

Vrysais of Apokorena, 20—12 Sept. 1866.

From the Governor of the Egyptian Army at Vrysais.

The following is the answer to Liva Pasha:

The following is the answer to Liva Pasha:

"We received our letter of the 25-10 Sent by which you desire us to let you retire unmolested this day, during which time only the agreement would be valid. You may at once appoint the time of your deporture, in order to give you the protection required. As to the prisoners in our hands you can communicate with us when you reach Canea. With respect to your provisions and beggage, you can send beasts of burden with necessary men, but not escorted with army; otherwise, after the expiration of the agreed time, or if army escort them, you will be responsible for the consequences.

"Alicampo 31-12 Sept., 1866."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

There is but little of importance in local news to send by this mail. Everything is quiet and orderly, and the administration of Gen. (now President) Olarte is accepted by nearly all as one of the best for the time. The decisive tone adopted by him in his address, has given to the orderloving portion of the people a confidence in his power to maintain, if possible, peace and good order; while at the same time it has stricken terror in the minds of the would-

asme time it has stricken terror in the minds of the wouldbe revolutionists.

There remain, however, some doubts in the minds of
many as to what policy President Glarte may adopt with
regard to the circular of the Nutional Executive, demanding the disbanding of the State troops, and the replacing
of the same by the forces from Bogota. Some are of
opinion that, if Mosquera presses his demands, Olarte may
yield; others, however, contend that he will resist the occupation of the city by any other military force than those
bolonging to the Government of Panama. As Mosquera
is a determined man, this will end in some trouble; for,
in spite of all doctrines of State rights, in the administration of the Government of Colombia, he is determined to
be supreme.

The prospects of the Panama Waterworks and Gaelight Companies are rather gloomy at present, the Legislature not being willing to grent the exclusive privilege for the

time asked.

PANAMA STATE.

The late President, Jil Colunje, having declined the office of Attorney-General of the State, the Legislature has nominated Schor J. N. Venero.

The general news from the Interior of the State is pacific. The late revolution or revolt in Chiriqui having so decisively failed, the other and minor portions of the State have given up all idea at present of interfering with the new Administration. The reply to the address in the Legislative Assembly was so positive that, wherever it is known, the natives fear to speak—much less act. A few of the principal men engaged in the Chiriqui affair have, since my last, been placed in irons and compelled to work with the chain-gang, while the others are kept in confinement within the limits of the State Prison.

within the limits of the State Prison.

THE REPUBLIC.

There is nothing very recent from the National capital, either of special or general interest. The means of communication are so deficient that very often the intelligence is six weeks old before it reaches Panama, and as the session of Congress has ended, the news has no very general bearing at the present time.

The publication of the replies of the various States to the circular calling for the distandment of the local forces has created some excitement at the National capital; especially as more than one-half of the entire republic are resolved to maintain, by force, if necessary, the sovereign rights of the separate States. The old dectrine of State kights may yet breed so much discussion in this country At the Social Science Congress, on Wedersday the 10th inst.

and a Prope Hermessey read a lengthy paper on the treatment of rights of the separate States. The old doctrine of State pellical prisecares. He quoted the options of eminest jurists and others as to the treatment of pentical prisecare, dwelling arguming upon these of Mg. Congarranger him, rig., that they require was and theodehed to allow the spirit of opposition.

A political crisis, if it may be so called, has taken place in our neighboring republic of Venezuela, and has resulted in the appointment of General Leon Colina as premier. The General is not very noted, but has succeeded in ferming a ministry, such as it is, as follows:

ing a ministry, such as 1118, as follows:

Minister of Lands (hacienda)—Señor Arvalo.
Minister of the Interior and of Justice—Señor Pachano.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Señor Seijas.
Minister of Arta, Sciences, and General Progress (humento)—Señor Alvarez de Luzo.
Minister of War and Marine—General Perez.
Minister of the Treasury—Señor Cabralas.

The City of Barcelona has had a slight excitement in the turning out of office of the State President Valverde, and the selection of Gen. Pedro Maria Carvajal for the office.

The National Government has recalled from Europa their diplomatic representative, Gen. A. G. Blanco, and all his acts have been repudated, in consequence of his having taken upon himself certain powers not, in the opinion of the Government, within the province of his office.

Marshal Falcon has returned to the Venezuelan capital after a successful campaign in the West, in which region he has re-established both order and constitutional authority.

Our latest advices from Chill are to the 17th of September, the day before the National holidays, and the anniversary of the arrival of the Spaniards in Valparaiso Bay. The excitement of the approaching holidays had stopped business for the time, and the only thought that diverted the minds of the Chilinos was whether or not the Spanish war had ended. Although the Allied squadron was still stationed at Valparaiso, the known position of the Spaniards prevented any feeling of full security; besides which the national debt is being frightfully increased by the continual preparations for war.

Admiral Tucker, the American commander of the Allied Squadron, has lately gained more favor, from the fact that as the Chilinos would not accept a Peruvian to command them, and the latter would in return refuse to serve under the former, no one but a foreigner could possibly be the commander of both. Thus Tucker's chances of overcoming all opposition had a better prospect than formerly.

The prospects of the harvest are good, and as much of the trade of Chill is with grain, this fact appears to give them renewed hopes of repairing the damages of the late war. The market prices for wheat ranged from \$2.75 to \$3.314, Chill currency, per quarter, and for flour from \$2.25 to \$5.50 per quintel.

The alliance between Peru, Bolivia and Chill are daily becoming strengthened by the introduction of such measures as uniform postal rates, telegraph lines, and other modes of intercourse. The "United Republics" of South America may yet form a union which shall rival in strength even the United States itself.

ARREST OF THE HARTFORD MURDERER. TALBORAPH TO THE TRIPUNE

HARTFORD, Ct., Oct. 23-11 p. m.—The man who murdered Lather G. Thomspon, in Farmington, on Saturday, has been arrested in that town, and his examination is now progressing there. Immediately on its conclusion, probably 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning, he will be brought to this city for safe keeping in jail.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER

rom Our Own Correspondent.
HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 22, 1866. A tragedy which promises to equal in interest that

A tragedy which promises to equal in interest that for which Albert Starkweather was recently executed here, was perpetrated Saturday evening last at West Hartford, some four miles west of this city. The circumstances of the murder are involved in much mystery. The metive of the murderer in committing this berrible deed is not known, and the question, "Who is the murderer!" remains unanswered. The scene of this latest horror is laid in one of the most remantic and fertile sections of the Connecticut Valley. On Saturday evening was enacted a tragedy which has created the most intense excitement—an excitement, indeed, which, had the murderer been apprehended shortly after the commission of this most foul deed, would have ultimated in his execution under the direction of that most ubiquitions of all judges, Judge Lynch.

The place where the murder was done, not withstanding it is but a carriage-ride of half an hour from this city, is not one of the most cheerful to be found on the face of the error. A large willow tree within a few rods of the dwelling of the murdered mon threw its shadew upon the ground, and within this shadow the marderer did his work. Near the intersection of the Farmington turnpike and the road leading to Avon, and on to the Tallectt Feak, stands as old fashioned fam-house, which looks as if it might some time or another have been occupied by the family of some one of our revolutionary sires. In this house, up to Saturday evening, lived Luther G. Thompson, a small farmer in easy circumstances, and enjecting the repetation of being a most estimable citizen, a kind-hearted and grateful son, and an affectionate brother. Here he had hived for many years, and supported by his industry his mother and a later 16 years of age. He was most highly respected, and, indeed, was so much cateemed that it was an expression often heard in West Hartford that "Luther Thompson had not an enemy in the world." He was a man of the warmest stackment and was never away from home except when called abroad by business.

spending his evenings at home with his mother and sister, to whom he was a projector and a mightfeener.

On Saturday evening—which has one of the locilitat attenings we have been favored with during the Indian Summer, which his now been with us for more than a week—Mr. Thompson came home wearied with the folis of the day, and after particular of the property of the time his life was taken from him by the bladgeon of the assassin.

THE MURDERRAY'S VISIT.

He was joined by his mother and sister who were engaged in seuling, when at about 75 eleck a knock at the door summoned Mr. Thompson there. On opening the door a man on the step said "Good evening. Sir, I would be much obliged to you if you will come and assist me in fixing my wages." Being questioned as to where his wagon was, and as to what accident had befallen it, he said it was broken down and was but a short distance down the road—the foad leading in Ayon Mr. Thompson said that he would go with the man as soon as he coule put on his coat and boots. He then turned from the door and while walking across the room to get his boots said to his sister. Hon't you think that looks like the man who passed the house this afternoon "Miss Thompson at once looked at the face of the stranger, who, evidently having heard what his prospective victim had said averted his face and rovered down the door vard path. Nothing strange, however, was thought of this action at the time, aithough when the under was discovered both the mother and sister recalled the incident with melancholy distinctness.

despringing forward to spike a cannon, were abot dead, agrouped (surmanued Arapias), alone, in the middle of the dict, with his sword in hand, stood on the ramparts, and the street of hand, stood on the ramparts of the street of the street of the gine was considered both the mother advised him to put one on a state of the favorable impression made by her first effort. She was exhant of the first of the gine was considered both the mother advised him to put one on as above the favorable impression made by her first effort. She having no coar on, his mother advised him to put one on, as above the favorable impression made by her first effort. She having no coar on, his mother then arged him to put one on, as above the favorable impression made by her first effort. She having no coar on, his mother then arged him to put one on, as above the favorable impression made by her first effort. She having no coar on, his mother then arged him to put one on, as above the favorable impression made by her first effort. She having no coar on, his mother then arged him to put one on, as above the favorable impression made by her first effort. She having no coar on, his mother then arged him to put one on, as above the favorable impression made by her first effort. She having no coar on, his mother then arged him to put one on, as above the favorable impression made by her first effort. She having no coar on, his mother then arged him to put one on, as above the favorable impression made by the first effort. She having no coar on his boots, Mr. Having no coar on, his mother then arged him to put one on, as above the favorable impression made by the first effort. She having no coar on his hoots, Mr. Havin

Having no cent on, his mother advised him to put one on, as the night-air was cools and damp. He said it was warm ecough and a coat was not necessary. His mother then arged him to take a lantern, but as the full moon was shiring britchity overhead, he replied that a lentern would not be pequired, as it was light enough without.

Immediately after the desparture of Mr. Thompson, his nother and sister began to talk about the circumstance which had called him arow. The sister was ear that the man who came to the door was the same person who had passed the house two or three times during the afternoon, and she declared it was singular that he should call at the house to make such an unusual request. It was not long before the mother and sister began fo express their decids relative to the good intentions of the stranger. He tild not act as a person should under such circumstances shift they ferred that his coming to the house and inducing Mr. Thompson to accompany him was but a mere piece of cunning. If which he hoped to conduct him to some lonely spot to mander him. And yet this thought was followed by the exclanation. Why, who could wish to do any horse to Latter? He was not a rich man, had no money in the holise, and was not known to have an enemy in the world.

When so check came, the mother and sister became quite uneasy, but it was an hour later before their anxiety for Mr. Thompson a started from the house and the search coinneletch. Therefoling down the road, she possed the tree under which lay the body of her murdered brother, and on her return repassed it without discovering the hoits. Not finding her brother, she ran to the house of the nearest neighbor and inquired if Mr. Thompson had been murdered. Mr. Thompson had been murdered. Mr. Thompson had been murdered for the missing one. An hear ciapsed before the fact was revealed with. Mr. Conflit, the name of this had been accompanied by some members of his family, at once proceeded to Mr. Heary larbour, who was with Mr. Conlin when the body was found, at

blant instrument, and by some person or persons to the jurous inknown.

Since the murder, a number of persons living in West Hartford remember having scen a strange young man is the tillage of Saturday. This mysterious innurious is described as being of short stature, stoutly built, with light-grown heir, wearing a small Kossuth hat and dark clothes. A sort of courte's appearance seemed to hang about this strange character, which elicited from a villager the remark that "he looked as if he had just come from State Prison." A slight bruise over his right eye hightened the repulsiveness of his features and increased the suspicion of all who were thrown into conversation with him.

him.

Whoever this man may have been it is believed that he is the murderer, and the Police are looking out for everybody answering his description. What the motive in murdering Mr. Thompson could have been, no one knows. There is a rumor here to the effect that a neighbor of the murdered man drew \$5,000 from one of the Banks of this city on Saturday, and that the numberer may have mistaken Mr. Thompson for this man and killed him in the hope of procuring the money.

A reward of \$200 for the apprehension of the murderer has been offered by the Selectmen of the town of Farmington.

RELIGIOUS.

CHICAGO TEROLOGICAL SEMINARY-ANNUAL SESSION.

THEODORE THOMAS S SYMPHONY SOIRES The first soirce of the third season of Mr. Theodor Thomas's Symphony Soirces took place at Irving Hall, last Saturday evening. The attendance was good, though hardly as numerous as we expected. It was, however, as intelligent and critical an audience as we have seen in cencert-room. The programme was as fellows:

PARI I.—Vorspiel "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," Wagper (new), Orchestra. Aria, "Che faro senza Eurydice. (Orphée),
Gluck; Miss Antonia Henna. Concerto for Piano, G., op. 58,
Beethoven; I. Adagio moderato; 2. Andante con moto; 3.
Rondo Vivace; Mr. William Mason and Orchestra. Rondo,
"Non piu mesta," (Cenerentola), Rossini, Miss Antonia Henne.
Part II.—Symphony, C. Schubert; I. Andante Allegro, ma
non troppo; 2. Andante con moto; 3. Scherro, Allegro vivace;
4. Finale. Allegro vivace. We suppose it is right that we should be afflicted with

Wagner; we suppose he was sent for some wise pur-Wagner; we suppose he was sent for some wise purpose which has not yet manifested itself. Perhaps he is to music as boils are to the human system, absorbing all the vicious humors which might otherwise develop into something worse. If such is the case, we can only be grateful to Mr. Wagner and endure him uncemplainingly. We freely allow the few grand things which he has achieved, but we cannot swallow the many nauseous does he has prepared for us without making wry faces. We do not know what the composition "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" is Intended to represent, for its incoherence and hopeless confusion afford no key to the hearer. The few coherent passages mean nothing and lead to nothing, and there are passages where the subjects are so mixed up, the discords so exeruciating and numeaning, each instrument seeming to have an independent idea of its own, irrelevant to any general idea, that when the masses arrive at a positive harmony, a sigh of relief bursts from the bewildered hearers, and the last note is bailed with pleasure. This is certainly not the class of music that the people wish to hear. If it is beyond the comprehension of musicians, how can it please or benefit the unlearned? Some of the latter are overnwed by the crashing, roaring discords, but we have heard no listener say that he was pleased, or confess that he was touched. Such music is neither healthy nor clovating, and we regret to see it occupying a space in our classical programmes. Either Wagner writes and puts forth dreamy, incomprehensible trash, or the conductors who assume the responsibility of interpreting it, fall in reading it understandingly. Mr. Anschutz and Mr. Thomas have attempted it, and both have failed to render it intelligible. It is, we believe and regret, on the Philharmonic programme, so that Mr. Bergmann will be called upon to give his interpretation. If he fails to unravel the tangled web of discordant ideas, we hope that the "Meistersinger" will be permitted to rest at Nürnberg, never to be disinterred until the pose which has not yet manifested itself. Perhaps he is

we hope that the 'Meisteringer' will be permitted to rest at Nürnberg, never to be disinterred until the generation for which it was intended shall arise to comprehend it.

Schubert's symphony in C was a blessed relief to every one present possessed of musical intelligence. It presents musical ideas, clearly expressed in benufful and fascinating forms. The hearer follows the composer's thoughts from phrase to phrase, and unembarrased by involved outlines or irrelevant digressions, can digest and thoroughly enjoy each new beauty of imagination and varied sustrumental treatment. Of the four movements of this symphony, the second—the Andante—is the most perfect in every attribute of beauty. Its subjects are rich in the attributes for amplification, and their orchestral treatment, for wonderful coloring and refinement and fauciful effect, has never been excelled by any composer of ancient or modern date. Schubert seems to have conceived this movement for the purpose of developing the idiosyncratic sonorities of the various instruments. Like the separate flowers in a parterre, the individualized instruments give color to the composition, till the car, as the eye, is bewill-dered by the fuscination of individual beauties and the gorgeons richness of the combination of the whole. This movement was finely exceuted, and displayed to the best advantage the fine material of which Mr. Thomas's orchestra was composed. The performance of the whole symphony reflected credit upon the performers and their conductor, and its excellence was acknowledged by the public by hearty and appreciative applase.

The vocal debutante of the evening, Miss Antonia Henne, an American lady from the leng its full meiodious equality throughout its entire scale, so perfect is the hierality of the public by hearty and appreciative applace.

The vocal debutante of the evening Miss Antonia Henne, an American lady from the ing its full meiodious equality throughout its entire scale, so perfect is the hierality of the register of the performance of the

guarantee of success, Wehli will win it wherever he may appear.

Migdam Vagian Hoffman gives a concert on Wednesday evening at Provincence, Rhode Island. She will be assisted by the admirable violinist, J. B. Poznanski, and Miss R. Thomas. The concert is a compliment to Mme. Hoffman, and will be a brilliant affair.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins's First Apres Midi concert for the Orpheon-free Choral School fund is advertised in another column, for to-morrow afternoon at Irving Hall. Miss Viola Henriques, a soprano debutante, will appear with Mr. Edward Mollenbauer, the great violinist, and Mesars. Thatcher and Vast, vocalists,

THE TURF.

THE ORANGE RACES.

The people of Essex County, New-Jersey, have inaugurated a race-course near Orange, and are now having a series of races. The first of these took place yesterday. The attendance, though it could not be called large, was such as to encourage those having the enterprise in charge to renewed activity in promoting its success. The course, which is a half-mile track, is one of the worst we have ever seen, the turn at the first quarter pole being very abrupt, and calculated to produce a break in a trotter at full speed. Five horses were en duce a break in a trotter at risk specific free were Mr. O'Mara's bay horse Dome. Mr. Mathews's Brown Billy and Drummer Boy, and two other horses, whose owners we did not learn. Woodchuck and White Deck. Mr. O'Mora's bay horse had the call in the betting market, and Brown Billy was the second choice, the bids on the field being low and not readily taken, after Dome and Billy made the basis of the pool, as invariably hancemed.

choice, the bids on the field being low and not readily taken, after Dome and Billy made the basis of the pool, as invariably happened.

First Hear.—In the first heat O'Msra's horse took the lead and kept it, White Dick gaining on him along the far stretch but soon losing. Brown Billy came in third, but apparently made no effout being, it seemed, purposely held back by his driver for this heat. Dome wise in 2.46.

SECOND HEAT.—Seven false starts were made before the horses got off, and finally, when they did make a true ainst, a collision at the first quarter-pole precented any but White Dick and Brown Billy containing the race. In this contest the Brown was an easy winner. The accident afforded a subject for comment during the remainder of the day, and called an exchanation from some one, "There's your country drivers for you." It happened in this way, Mr. O'Mare's buy horse Dome had the lead nearly a length when the word was given, and had the pole as they were turing the first quarter. The driver of Drumaner Boy attempting to take it from him closed in upon him, and the wheels of the two vehicles coming in contact produced a severe commasion, the drivers dying into the air like rockets. The horses then shird to the right across the course and Woodchack coming up at the same time ran into one of the driver were larth but of the sulkies one had a wheel coundetely smashed in and another an axie broken. The driver of brummer Boy claimed to have made a length on Dome, and asserted that the closing is was legitimate, though it is hard to enderstand how the advance could run into the reace. The driver well-less and once ruled the Boy out of the race.

THEAD HEAT.—White Dick was not in this heat. Dome

the race.

Third Heat.—White Dick was not in this heat. Dominal the lead at the first quarter pole, but before he got round the difficult turn broke up very badly, and the brown won the heat with case. Time—2.481. The had conduct of Dome in this heat was generally supposed to be the result of a slight lant from the collision, and from the excitement of both horse and driver.

Example 1.1.1. The language of the conduction of the collision of the excitement of both horse and driver.

correspondingly, and as a consequence the wheels of the real-cles came in contact, toesing the drivers into the air as in the former accident, but we believe inflicting no serious bruises on

BASE BALL

The first of a home match was played Monday afternoon, between the Union of Morrisania and the Oriental of Greenpoint, on the ground of the latter. The Unions desire to express their unqualified approval of the treatment they received at the hands of the members of the Oriental Club, in this their first contest together. The play on the part of the Union was very fine, Birdsail, as eatcher, playing in first-class style; Smith at left and little Akin at short, did some splendif fielding. Smith made the only home runs of the game. Although Goldie was rather unfortunate at the bat, his play at first base was very fine, not one misplay through the game. Pabor pitching in his usual good style, although exceeding unlucky at the bat. Where all did their parts well, it is difficult to discriminate. The Orientals played a very fair game, although capable of doing much better than they did. Holmes, Edward, at left field, making the handsomest catch of the game, a long running sille catch, one of the most difficult that can be made.

The Unions are running up a large score, they having won three balls in the last five days, making 97 runs against 18 by their opponents—beating the Eckford, on Thursday lust, by the score of 20 to 9; Hudson River, on Saturday, 43 to 4, 2nd the score of 20 to 9; Hudson River, on Saturday, 43 to 4, 2nd the score of 20 to 9; Hudson River, on Saturday, 43 to 4, 2nd the first parts with two hands out. The Unions, when the game was called—on account of the rain—had made in the ninth linning six runs with two hands out. The Unions, expect to make a flying trip to Philadelphia, on Saturday next, to pay their respects to the Athletics, if the latter will meet them at that time, returning at the close of the game. Below we append the score of the game of Monday, the return of which will be played at Morrisania this week:

ORIENTAL.

ORIENTAL.

ORIENTAL.

ORIENTAL.

ORIENTAL.

ORIENTAL.

ORIENTAL.

ORIENTAL.

ORIENTAL.

ORIENTAL. UNION VS. ORIENTAL.

.....24 5 Total .......24 24 INNINGS.

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. Total
6 2 4 0 4 2 4 2 24
0 0 3 0 1 1 0 6. 5 Cumpire—C. Smith of Eckford Club. Scorer for Union—E. Hannigan. Home-runs—Smith, 2.

TRIBUNE VS. BRADSTREET PRESS. On Saturday afternoon a return game of base was played on the Montank grounds between the compositors of THE TRIBUNE and the Bradstreet Press, with the following re-

BRADSTFEET FRESS. O. R.
J. Oliver, s. s. . . . 1 6
F. Top, l. f. . . . 1 5
C. Carpenter, p. . 2 5
Carlisle, r. f. . . . 6 1
J. Hopkins, 3d b. . 1 6
Sweeney, c. . 0 7 Total 15 45 Total ... 

CRICKET.

MANHATTAN VS. NEW-YORK.

The return match between sixteen of the former Club and eleven of the latter, took place at Hoboken yesterday, on the grounds of the New-York Club. The weather was charming and there was a good attendance of cricketers present. The New-Yorkers presented a good eleven on the ground, but the Manhattans were not only minus the services of several of their best players, but could not present more than a dozen at the bat, and these were disposed of in the first innings for the small total of 9. Livesey's 5 being the best score. The New-York eleven then went to the bot, and 28 had been placed upon their score-look before the first two men were parted, and 48 was the total at the fall of the 24 wicket. Afterward, through the excellent handling of Swesey, and the able support he had in the field, the remainder of the eleven were disposed of in short order, the last wicket falling for 33 only, Plumer making two pretty catches. Higham and Miller, retiring for blanks.

In the bell innings the Manhattan tweive ran up a good score of 57, denkins and Plumer getting double figures. This left the New-Yorkers 14 to get the game, which they did with the loss of but one wicket, thereby winning with nine wickets to fall. We give the score: MANHATTAN VS. NEW-YORK.

e. Jardine, b. Lee. Total .... Jardine, b. Livesey. Dempsey, b. Tucker Sporks, b. Livesey...

Umpires—Messrs Lang and Parkins Scorers—Messrs Bull and Chadwick. Time of Game—Five hours.

CITY NEWS.

PERSONAL .- Among the arrivals at the hotels are Gen. R. H. Grierson, Gen. J. M. Brannan and Gen. Bonerman, U. S. A. Gen. Carl Schurz, the Hon, B. Field, N. Y., and J Henry, United States Consul at Quebec, at the Metropolitan Gen. J. H. Geiger, Ohio, and Judge Marvin, Florida, at the St. Nicholas: Judge Sharkey and Gen. Dahlgren and Jady, Mississippi and Baron de Bussiere. France, at the New-York; Mr. Wm. Barrington of the British Legation, at the Clarendon; Gen. Charles Devens of Massachusetts at the Fifth-ave; Gen. L. D. Ward, Ohio, at the Aster House.

AFFRAY BETWEEN ABANDONED FEMALES.-Late m Monday night, Georgiana Savage and Eliza Vieder, both on Monday hight. Georgiana Savage and Einsa viscoer, both abandoned women quarreled at the residence of Eliza, No. 45 Laurens et... and during the fight which ensued Georgiana caught up an empty bottle and struck her opponent on the head with it with such force as to smash the bottle and severely wound Eliza. The unfortunate woman was removed to Bellevine Hospital. The assailant succeeded in making her escape immediately after the assault.

THE GREENE-ST. SUICIDE .- An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Naumann at Bellevne Hospital, on the body of Frances Seymour, who committed saleide on Suaday by taking landanum. The case has been previously reported in The Turkuse. From the evidence it would appear that the deceased, who resided at No. 26 Greene-st, had for years past led an abandoned life, and whenever she drank to excess, which was quite often she was in the habit of taking landanum. On the day in question she exhibited the cupty bottle to some friends and said she had taken enough this time. Medical aid was at once procured, and the necessary remedies applied, but in vain, and she was then removed to licilevae Hospital, where death finally ensued. Deceased was a native of the United States, aged 22 years. Nothing is known of her relatives or former home. day held by Coroner Naumann at Bellevne Hospital, on the

FIRE IN CANAL-ST .- Early last evening, while one of the boys employed in the paint and glass store of J. W. Cowen No. 207 Canal-st., was engaged in drawing some benzine from a cark, a lighted candle fell from the lantern which he carried into the fluid. An explosion was the result, and the material in the vicinity was soon in a blose. The alarm was at once given, and the limely arrival of the Fire Department prevented the fire from attaining any beadway. The loss on stock amounts to about 8100. Tesured for \$20,000 in city companies. The building was but slightly damaged.

STABBING AFFRAY IN A LIQUOR STORE. - Yesterday morning. Frank Sproni quarreled in the liquor store at the orner of Grand and Mott-sts, with the bartender, Edward Smith, and the latter finally stabbed his opponent in the left breast with a pocker knife causing a dangerous wound. Smith was at once arrested by Officer McQmale of the Fourteenth Precinct. The wearded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Smith was subsequently committed by Justice Dowling to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT .- Last evening, while Fire Commissioner Charles C. Pinekney was driving down Fifth commissioner Charles C. Tocker, and the by a runaway horse attached to a wagon. Mr. Pinckner was thrown from his wagon to the pavement sustaining a soccee cut over one eye, and receiving other brunes about the limbs. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 15 West Thirty-ninth st.

FELL PROM A WINDOW .- Ellen Noonan, a disrepu able character, while intoxicated, last evening rolled from her had, which was even with the window of her apartment, located on the second floor of No. 100 James at. to the pavement, frac-turing her skull. She was taken to Bellevia, Hospital. There is not much chance for her recovery. DISORDERLY CONDUCT OF A TARGET COMPANY .-

Chicago, Oct. 23.—The Annual session of the Alumni Institute of the Chicago Theological Seminary was commercial institute of the Chicago Theological Seminary was commercial on Friday, November 2. Several eminent men will deliver lectures on various topics, during the session.

THE CHURCH UNION.

We are requested to say that the Convention to consense te-mercow (Thursday) evening in the Church of the Messain, corner of Greene and Chermontaves. Brooklyn, will occupy the body of the church, and side sect and galleries will be longer straight and will be longer straight and the longer straight and the course past the linguistic straight and the longer straight and longer length and lon

PATALLY INJURED BY A FALL .- An inquest was verterday held by Coroner Gover, in the rear of No. 542 Peers. injuries received on Friday last by falling down a flight of stairs in the building of E. S. Higgins & Co. No. 402 Breadway Deceased's sight was defective, and making a misstep, the fed down the entire flight, striking on her head. A vertice of accidental death was rendered. The unfortunate woman was a native of England, and 62 years of age.

A NOTEL ORDER FROM THE MAYOR-INTERESTING TO

PROMENSIAMS OF BROADWAY.

Though deeply absorbed in the Gubernatorial Election, His He
the Mayor seems to be still minfell of the interests of the cital
and has issued the following novel order: "Person processing coming up, to the outside—all to keep their eyes on the surbetons where they will see the world SWIRTENIA, which is the rame of a best Dentrifice in the world." Aromatic Swietenia is indered by a

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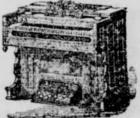
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